

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please replace the first paragraph on page 5 with the following amended paragraph:**

Fig. 1A is a side view illustrating a prior art mobile telephone apparatus which is ~~opened~~closed, and Fig. 1B is a side view illustrating the mobile telephone apparatus of Fig. 1A which is opened. In Figs. 1A and 1B, reference numeral 101 designates a body to which a lid 102 is pivotably coupled by a butterfly hinge portion 103. Additionally, an antenna 104 for transmission and reception is slidably mounted in the lid 102.

**Please replace the second paragraph on page 5 with the following amended paragraph:**

Also, as illustrated in Fig. 1C, which is a plan view of the inner side of the lid 102 of Figs. 1A and 1B, a main LCD unit ~~404~~105 and a speaker ~~405~~106 are provided on the inner side of the lid 102.

**Please replace the third paragraph on page 5 with the following amended paragraph:**

Further, as illustrated in Fig. 1D, which is a plan view of the outer side of the lid 102 of Figs. 1A and 1B, a sub LCD unit ~~405~~107, a camera ~~406~~108 and a light ~~407~~109 are provided on the outer side of the lid 102 of Figs. 1A and 1B.

**Please replace the fourth paragraph on page 5 with the following amended paragraph:**

In a stand-by mode, the lid 102 is closed as illustrated in Fig. 1A, to prepare for an incoming call. In this case, an antenna mark, a clock and a battery residual mark are displayed on the sub LCD unit ~~405~~107. On the other hand, in an operation mode, the lid 102 is opened as illustrated in Fig. 1B, while the main LCD unit ~~404~~105 is operated.

**Please replace the sixth paragraph on bridging pages 5 and 6 with the following amended paragraph:**

For example, when an object is a person other than the user of the mobile telephone apparatus, the mobile telephone apparatus is opened as illustrated in Fig. 1B, so that the main LCD unit 404105 is used as a finder while the camera 406108 is facing the person. On the other hand, when an object is the user of the mobile telephone apparatus, the mobile telephone apparatus is closed as illustrated in Fig. 1A, so that the sub LCD unit 405107 is used as a finder while the camera 406108 is facing the user. As occasion demands, the light 407109 is flashed.

**Please replace the first paragraph on page 6 with the following amended paragraph:**

In Fig. 2, which is a block circuit diagram of a first driving apparatus for driving the LCD units 404105 and 405107 of Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D, the main LCD unit 404105 is of a high quality thin film transistor (TFT)-type having 144×176 pixels which is expensive, and the sub LCD unit 405107 is a low quality super twisted nematic (STN)-type LCD unit having 64×96 pixels which is inexpensive. The main LCD unit 404105 is driven by a data driver circuit 201 and a scan driver circuit 202, while the sub LCD unit 405107 is driven by a column driver circuit 203 and a row driver circuit 204. The data driver circuit 201, the scan driver circuit 202, the column driver circuit 203 and the row driver circuit 204 are controlled by a display control circuit 205 which is also controlled by a central processing unit (CPU) 206. The display control circuit 205 controls a power supply control circuit 207 which supplies power supply voltages to common electrode CE1 of the main LCD unit 404105, a common electrode CE2 of the sub LCD

unit ~~402~~107, the data driver circuit 201, the scan driver circuit 202, the column driver circuit 203 and the row driver circuit 204.

**Please replace the second paragraph on page 6 with the following amended paragraph:**

In Fig. 2, if the sub LCD unit ~~405~~107 is required to be a high quality, the sub LCD unit ~~405~~107 can also be of a TFT-type LCD unit. In this case, the column driver circuit 203 and the row driver circuit 204 are replaced by another data driver circuit and another scan driver circuit, respectively.

**Please replace the third paragraph on page 6 with the following amended paragraph:**

In the driving apparatus of Fig. 2, however, since two driver circuits are provided for each of the main LCD unit ~~404~~105 and the sub LCD unit ~~405~~107, the driving apparatus of Fig. 2 is increased in size and in cost.

**Please replace the fourth paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7 with the following amended paragraph:**

In Fig. 3, which is a block circuit diagram of a second driving apparatus of Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D, the main LCD unit ~~404~~105 and the sub LCD unit ~~405~~107 are both of a TFT-type. In this case, the scan lines of the sub LCD unit ~~405~~107 are short-circuited to the corresponding scan lines of the main LCD unit ~~404~~107, so that the scan driver circuit 204 of Fig. 2 is omitted. Note

that, if the data lines of the sub LCD unit ~~405~~107 are short-circuited to the corresponding data lines of the main LCD unit ~~404~~105, the data driver circuit 203 of Fig. 2 can be omitted.

**Please replace the third paragraph on page 8 with the following amended paragraph:**

The driving apparatus of Fig. 4 except for the CPU 6 is mounted on the lid 102 of Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D, as illustrated in Fig. 5. That is, the main LCD unit 1 is formed on a glass substrate 501, while the sub LCD unit 2 is formed on a glass substrate 502 which is connected by a flexible substrate 503 to the glass substrate ~~503~~501. Also, an integrated circuit device 504 in which the data driver circuit 3, the scan driver circuit 4 and the display control circuit 5 are formed as illustrated in Fig. 6, is formed on the glass substrate 501. A connector 505 is mounted on the flexible substrate 503 and is connected to the CPU 6 mounted on the body 101 of Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D.

**Please replace the second full paragraph on page 10 with the following amended paragraph:**

A level shift circuit 305 performs a level shift operation upon the one-line data of the line memory 304 and transmits level-shifted one-line data to a decoder circuit 306. Note that the frame memory 301 and the line memories 303 and ~~303~~304 are usually operated under a power supply voltage of 3V, while the decoder circuit 306, a gradation voltage generating circuit 307 and an output circuit 308 are operated under a power supply voltage of 4 to 5V. Therefore, a

voltage level shift is required. However, if all the circuits are operated under the same power supply voltage, the level shift circuit 305 is unnecessary.

**Please replace the sixth paragraph on page 13 with the following amended paragraph:**

Level-shifted output signals of the logic circuit ~~403~~402 by the level shift circuit 403 are supplied to an output circuit 404, and then are supplied via a selection circuit 405 to the main LCD unit 1 and the sub LCD unit 2.

**Please replace the second paragraph bridging pages 16 and 17 with the following amended paragraph:**

In Fig. 18, which is a timing diagram where the operation of the sub LCD unit 2 is switched to the operation of the main LCD unit 1, under the condition that SD is "0" (low), the signal MS is switched from "1" (high) to "0" (low) while the signals RST, WH and OE2 are made "1" (high) for a predetermined time period ( $= 1/2 \text{ VCLK}$ ). As a result, all the data lines DB1 to DB64 of the sub LCD unit 2 are grounded by the signal WH, and simultaneously, the sub scan lines SB1 to SB96 of the sub LCD unit 2 are made "1" (high) by the signal OE2 to turn ON all the thin film transistors of the sub LCD unit 2, so that all charges are removed from the sub LCD unit 2. Thus, the sub LCD unit 1 is at a white level provided that the sub LCD unit 2 is of a normal white type. Thereafter, the signal MC is switched from "1" (high) to "0" (low), so as to turn ON the switches SW2A and SW3A, thus starting the operation of the main LCD unit 1.